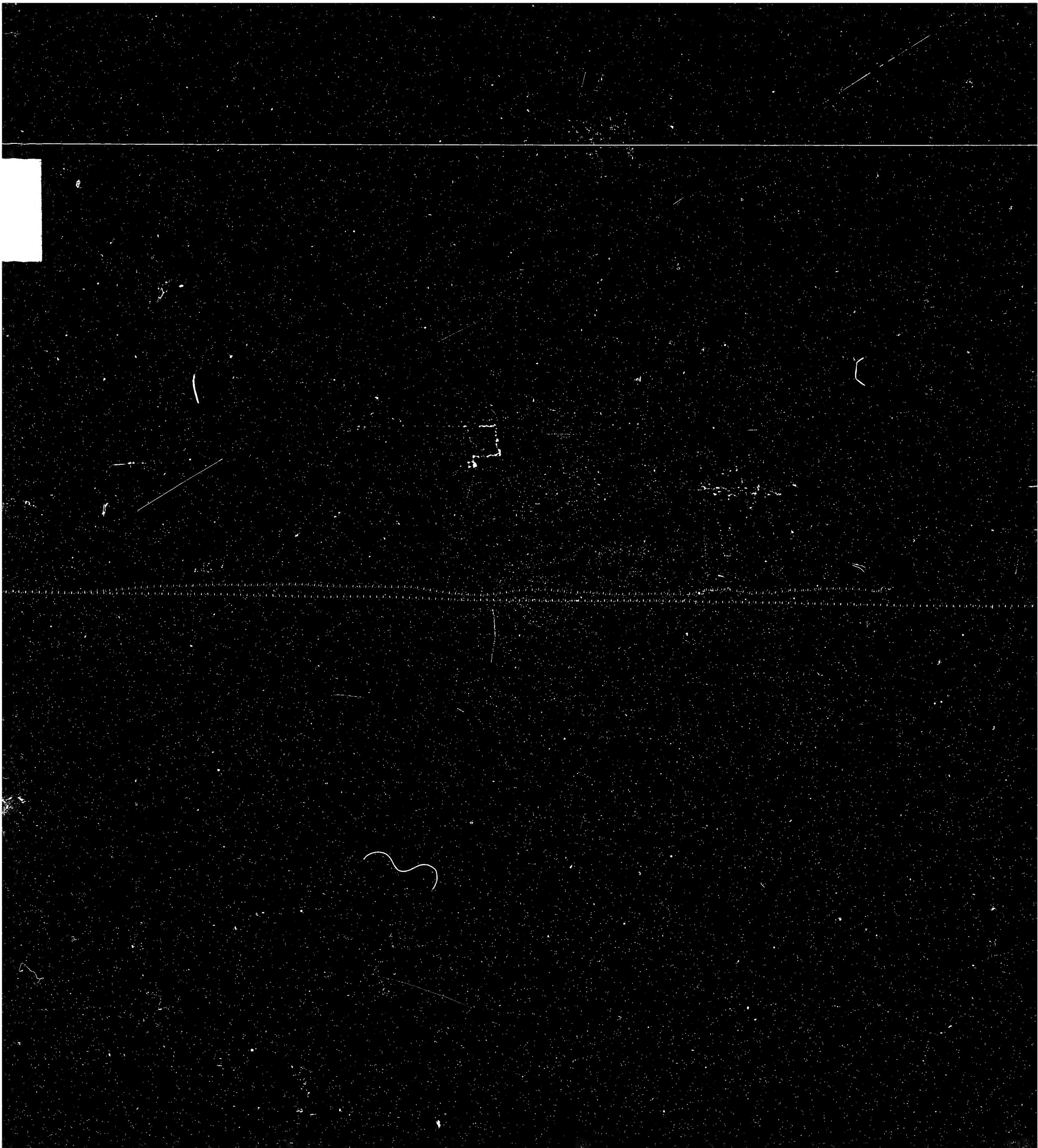
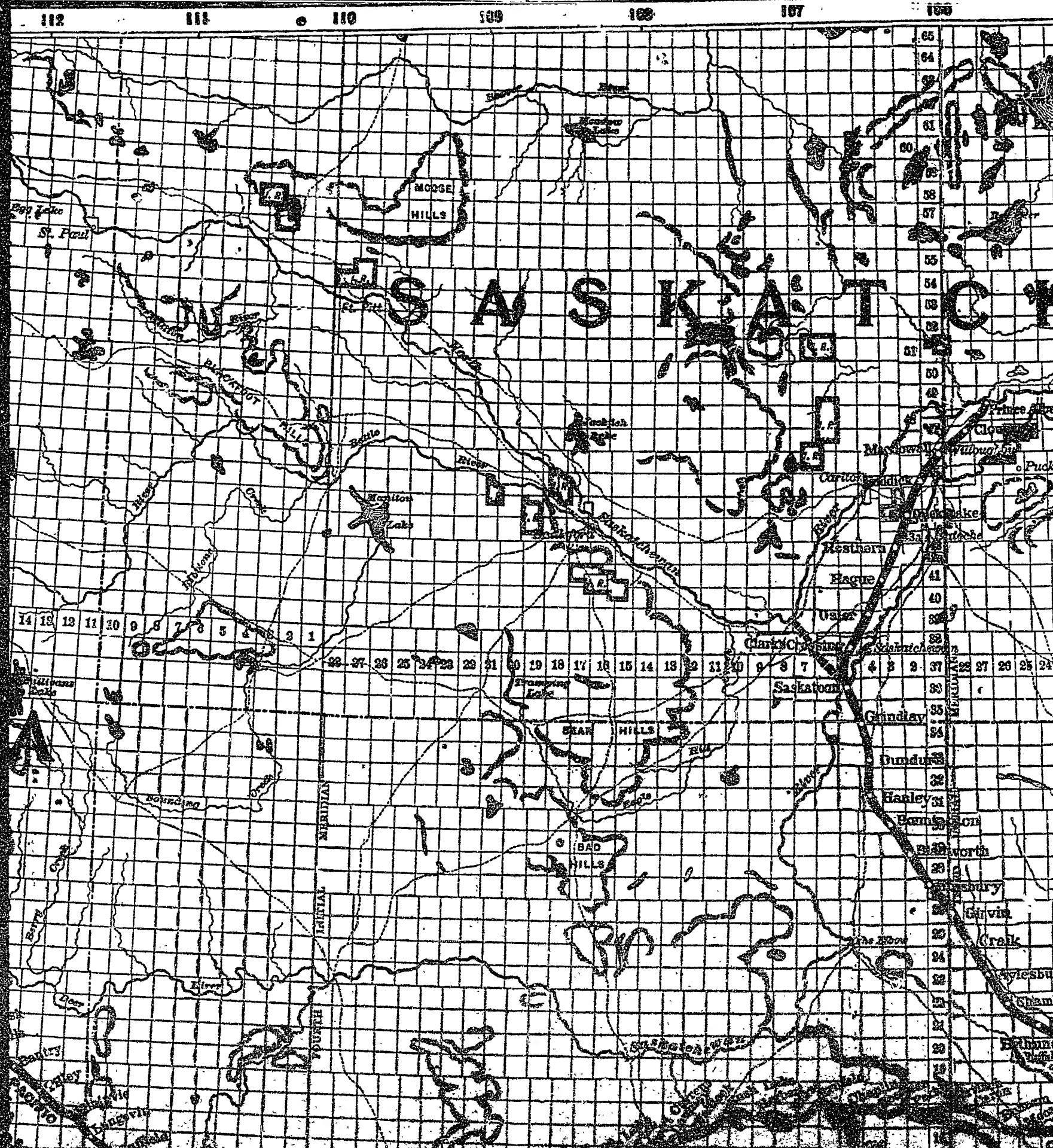


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

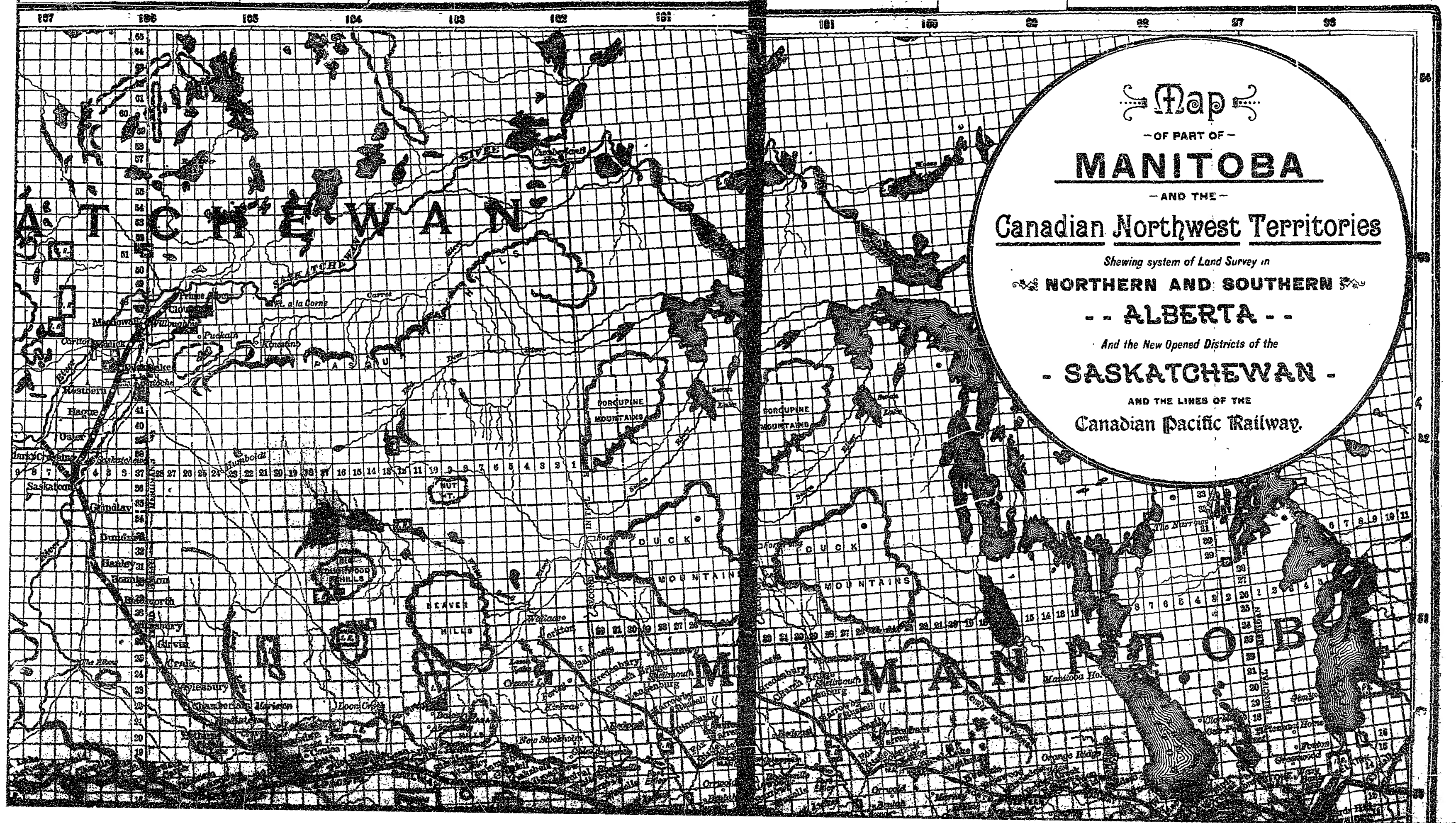
THE SASKATCHEWAN.





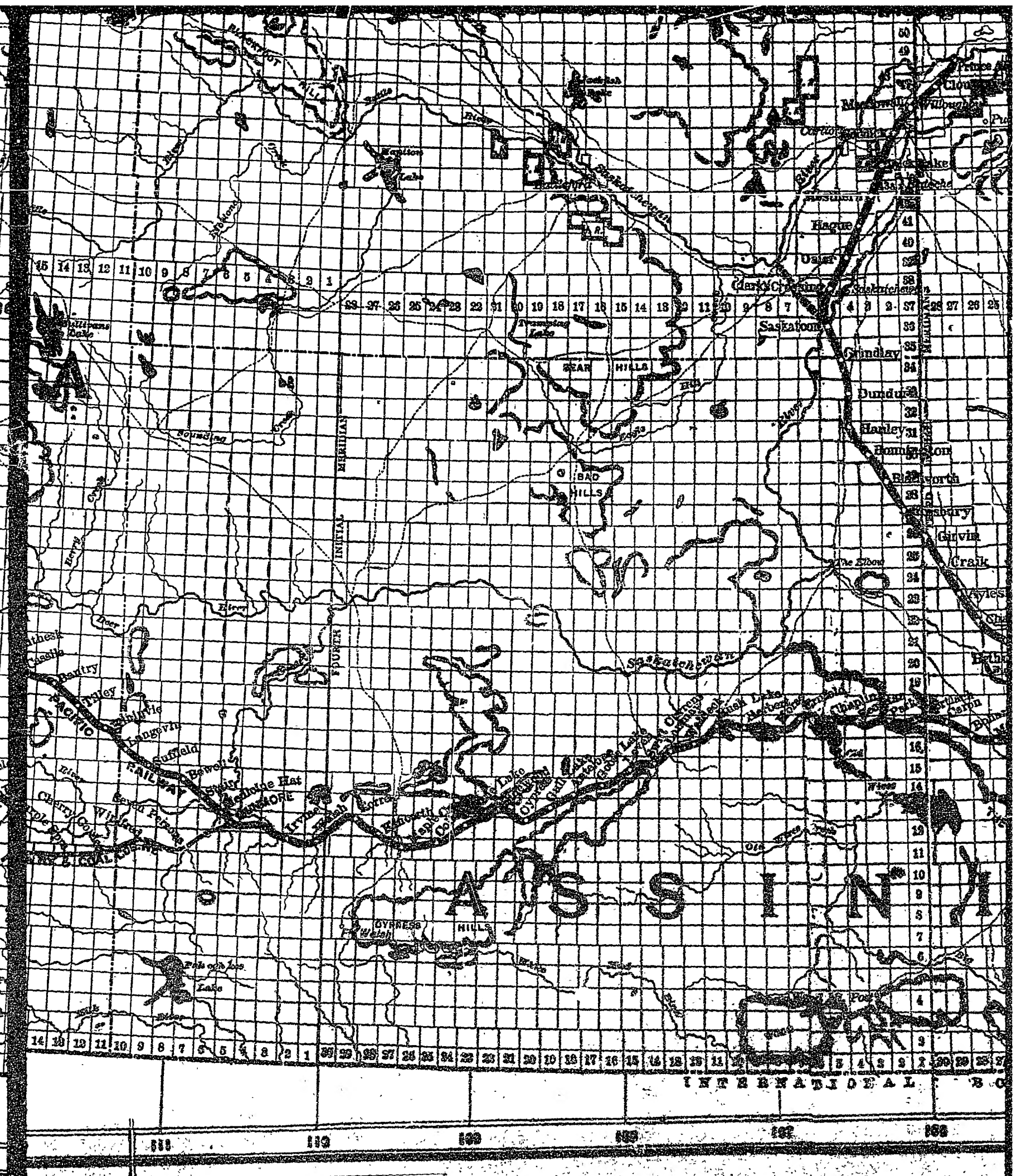
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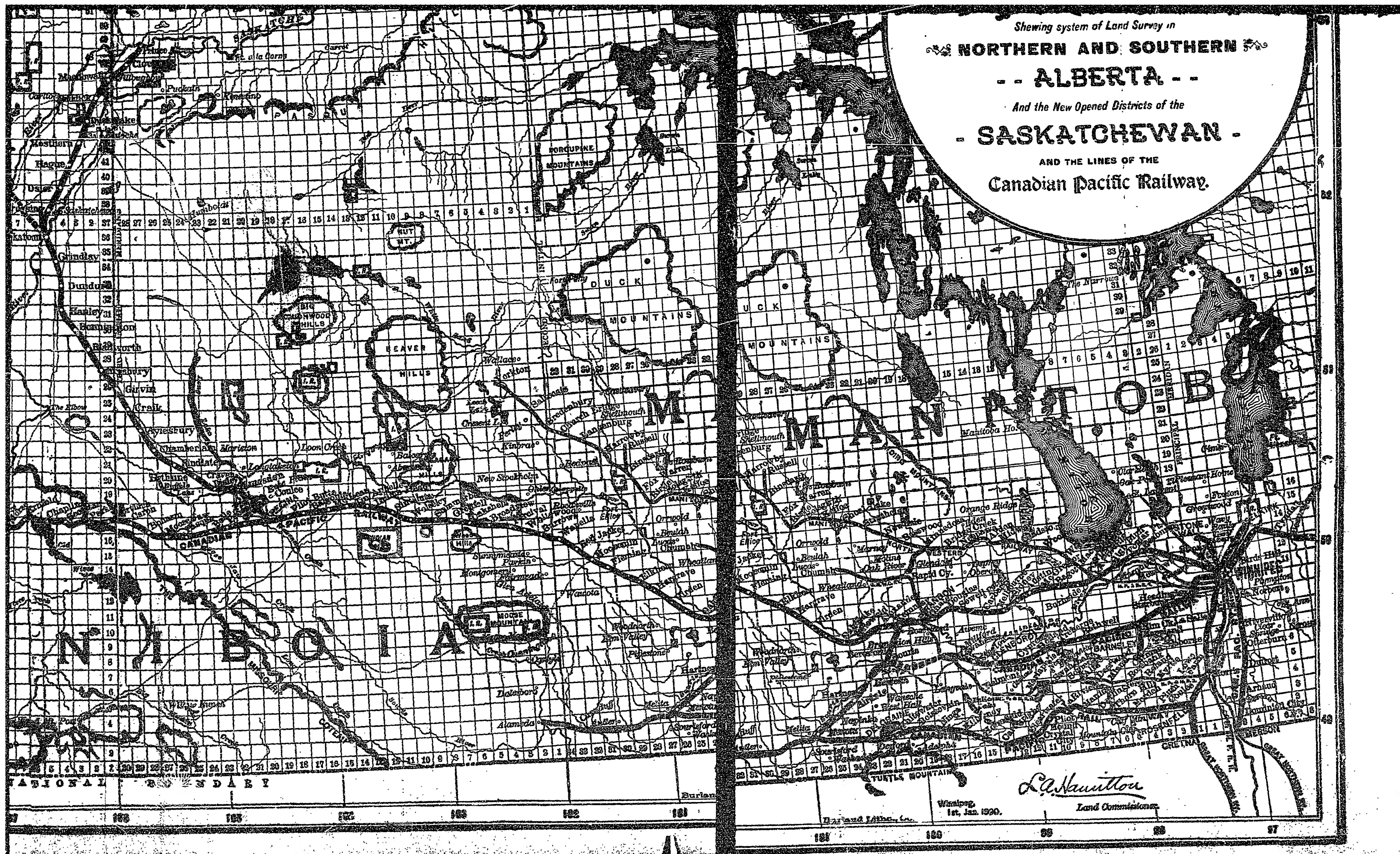




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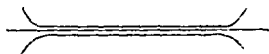


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cancel letter

THE SASKATCHEWAN.



Northern Alberta

On the line of the new

Calgary and Edmonton Ry.

Well Watered,

Well Wooded,

Great Grain Producing Soil

FREE HOMESTEADS

— ALSO —

East Assiniboia

On the line of the

QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE & SASKATCHEWAN RY.



MAGNIFICENT FARMING LAND RECENTLY OPENED TO
SETTLEMENT BY THE LINE OF

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



THE CHANCE NOW OFFERED.

THE SASKATCHEWAN.

The Newly-opened Districts watered by the Upper Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Battle Rivers, and the Mixed Wood and Prairie Country of

NORTHERN ALBERTA.



ANY thousand acres of the most fertile land in America have recently been made accessible by the construction of the railway from Calgary, on the Bow River, to Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, as well as by the new railway from Regina (the capital of the Northwest Territories) into the great delta formed by the junction of the two great branches of the Saskatchewan! Intending settlers can now reach by train, a country which has for some

time been known to be almost unrivalled for the fertility of its soil and the possession of wood, water and underlying coal. Southern Alberta has established its reputation as the choice grazing country of North America, and by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, its mines, ranching business and general progress have been enormously developed. Northern Alberta has hitherto been unsettled, though examined and most favourably reported upon, owing

Westward the course of Empire takes its way.

to the want of rail communication. This has now been supplied by the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and by the line from Regina to Saskatoon, and Prince Albert a short distance above the forks of the Saskatchewan. Many enquiries are being made about this district, particularly by those farmers and settlers

DRIVEN OUT OF DAKOTA

by drought, atmospheric disturbances and other causes from which the Saskatchewan Valley is free. For the benefit of those contemplating a change of locality the following information obtained from the best available sources is appended :

During the session of 1890 Mr. Leonard Gaetz was examined before a Parliamentary Committee concerning the country watered by the

RED DEER RIVER

crossed by the railway about halfway between Calgary and Edmonton (vide map). He spoke of it as

THE GARDEN OF ALBERTA,

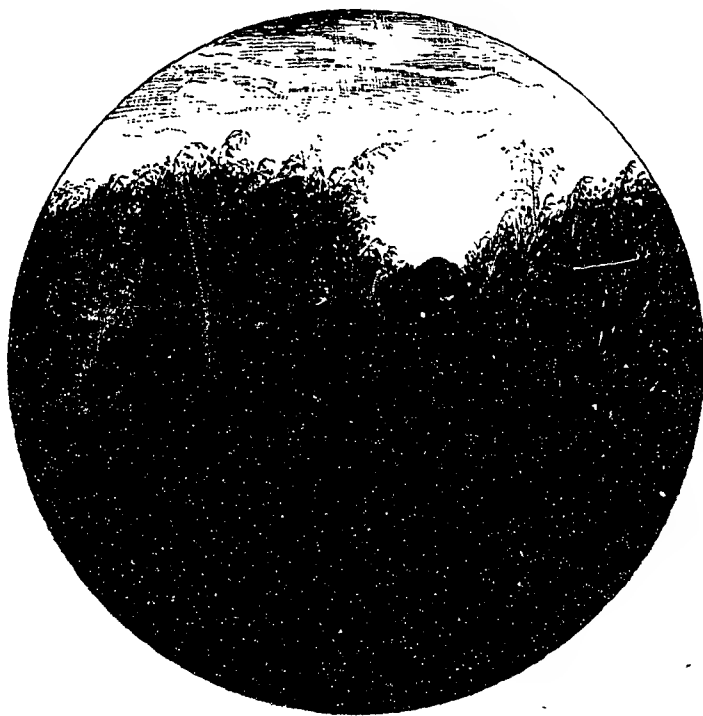
“ A country pre-eminently suited to mixed farming. It has some peculiar features in this respect, that it is a well-wooded and a well-watered country. It is a country where a settler going with little means does not need to expend his capital altogether to provide shelter for himself and his stock, but where, if he has not timber on his own land, he can get a permit from the Government and get 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails and 30 cords of dry wood for 50 cents, and put up his buildings. He can husband his resources to expend in fitting himself out with stock and implements to carry on his work.

SO FAR AS WATER IS CONCERNED,

I am glad to think that the indications are that there will be no need to mention irrigation, at least in Northern Alberta, for a great many years to come. We have those magnificent water-courses—

mountain streams and also creeks and springs. Even at a very high rolling point on the prairie there is flowing out of the sides of the hills and in the collées, springs of water that remain open the year round.

I have seen wheat and oat straw that grew to the height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 feet and yet well headed and filled with plump grain."



OAT FIELD NEAR EDMONTON.

Of land similar to and in the neighbourhood of the field of oats represented above there are SEVERAL MILLION ACRES now open to free selection.

There's no place like home—your own home.

GOOD PRICES

are realized for all that a farmer produces, the local demand from new settlers as well as from the mining regions to the south and in the mountains, the Government for the Mounted Police and Indians of the North-West, being greatly in excess of the production. The opening of the railway will afford an outlet to other markets for all that can be spared

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Questioned by the Committee, Mr. Gaetz said of animals:—"A great many of them we do not house at all. Our young stock or yearlings simply go in the shed in the night, and around the straw stack in the day. Our breeding cows we house. My young horses were out this winter until the last week in January, though one of the coldest winters since I have been in the country. They were in perfectly good condition, and healthy. Horses accustomed to it will get into one of those big sloughs and will stay there week after week, live well and come home fat. Speaking of last winter, our young horses did not come home at all. We never fed them a pound of hay, but I do not want to see the recurrence of a winter like that again. I think a snowfall and cold are better than these mild winters. * * * It does not take any very great skill to raise cattle, which at twenty-eight or thirty months old will dress without an ounce of grain, 650 and 700 pounds of beef, or a three year old that will dress 800 to 850 pounds. I am speaking of what I have seen, and am testifying to what I know by personal experience. Then, Sir, it does not take a very great deal of skill in farming. Even a novice like myself in average years can grow crops of grain—oats from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and weighing 46 to 50 pounds to the bushel; barley from 45 to 55 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 54 to 57 pounds to the bushel: wheat from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 62 to 64 pounds per bushel."

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

"Last year," said Mr. Gaetz, "I have grown potatoes at the rate of 720 bushels to the acre. That is a phenomenal yield, but we can grow from 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes per acre, without any extra attention, skill or manure. We can also grow carrots, cabbages and cauliflower. I have frequently seen cauliflower at Calgary Fair that were a yard in circumference. In reference to small fruits I may just say that this is another matter that has to be experimented upon. I have grown red currants, black currants and strawberries with considerable success, but not what would satisfy me."

A resident of the district writes, that "the northern part may be described in general terms as rolling prairie, dotted over with bluffs of spruce and poplar, interspersed with lakes and meadows, and intersected with numerous small creeks, giving the whole a particularly park-like appearance, which, in point of natural scenery, is beyond the possibility of exaggeration. I have seen the most beautiful spots of five of the eastern provinces, and of several of the states across our southern border, but I have never seen any section of country which in its natural state could compare with this. Indeed it is almost impossible for a stranger looking off some commanding butte, to realize that the delightful prospect all around him is in 'condition primeval.' It would not seem difficult to persuade some Rip Van Winkle awakening suddenly among such surroundings, that the buildings and fences had been mysteriously removed, and that those beautiful bluffs in the distant landscape were the orchards and ornamented trees among which stately residences had once rested, and that those smooth symmetrical slopes were the fruitful fields of a departed race of agricultural princes."

These lands are within a short distance of Calgary on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and trains now run through the midst of them.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

**A Prosperous Community here settled round the Chief
Saskatchewan Post of the Hudson's Bay Company.
Rich Grain Producing Soil.**

SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—STORES.

Round the old and important post of Edmonton and the mission in the neighborhood, a thriving but not very extensive settlement has been established for some years. Heavy crops are harvested and a considerable quantity of gold has been taken from the river bars in the neighborhood. Edmonton has hitherto been reached only by carts across the prairies, or boats up the Saskatchewan, navigation being difficult except in the summer owing to shifting sand bars. .It has now

DIRECT RAIL COMMUNICATION

with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the coal mines in Southern Alberta and the markets of British Columbia as well as those to the East. The climate differs from that of Southern Alberta in that the rain and snowfall is heavier, and is comparatively speaking free from wind storms. It is therefore more favorable to the growth of cereals. The following instances are a few out of many showing the agricultural qualities of the district.

HARVEST OF 1890.

W. NICOLSON, of Sturgeon settlement, had eight large stacks of oats from six and a half acres of land. At the threshing recently seven of the stacks yielded 700 bushels of oats. The remaining stack—not threshed because the machine broke down—contains about 100 bushels. This would bring the yield up to 123 bushels per acre, the heaviest on record in this district. The grain was badly lodged and was cut with the scythe, so that a large part must have been lost in harvesting.

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.

R. MCKERNAN, of the south side, had thirty-five acres of crop yielding 2,394 bushels of grain. One and a half acres of wheat yielding 75 bushels, 10 acres of barley yielding 418 bushels, over 40 bushels per acre, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres of oats yielding 1,901 bushels, over 80 bushels per acre.

There are two steam threshers at work in the Sturgeon settlement at present.

D. B. WILSON threshed 282 bushels of wheat from seven acres.

D. CRAIG threshed 900 bushels of wheat from 20 acres.

GEO. SUTHERLAND'S wheat, yielded 45 bushels to the acre.

GOOD WAGES.

are paid to those who desire to accumulate a little money before commencing work on their own homesteads, and those possessing a team of their own can find ready employment for it. In the North-West many men now own large and profitable farms who began a few years ago by hiring out to work on other peoples land. Those who have a little money can

BEGIN AT ONCE

on their own account. Settlers with families have the advantage of being within reach of a well established community in and about the town of Edmonton, where there are schools, churches, &c., and at the present time there is a

LARGE CHOICE OF LAND

open to those who early take advantage of the opening of the railway.



SCENE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Stand not on the order of going, but go.

THE QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY

from Regina (the capital of the North-West Territories) has recently opened up a splendid country lying between Long Lake and the south branch of the Saskatchewan, as well as the delta between the two rivers. This line connects the capital with the old established settlement of Prince Albert, near the Forks of the Saskatchewan.



SHOOTING WILD GEESE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A branch line to what is called "The Elbow" of the Saskatchewan, above which that river is navigable for good sized steamers, brings within reach of the settler a vast district of most desirable country, of which Battleford is the central point.

Tickle it with a plough, and it laughs with a harvest.

THE BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

Mr. S. A. Macfarlane, who has been in the North-West for many years, was in Winnipeg on his return to Battleford from the east. Speaking to a *Free Press* reporter he stated that the indications were that immigration was about to largely set in towards the Battle River and North Saskatchewan Valleys. He spoke hopefully of the Battle River section. "Why," he said, "there is no finer country in the world, and no better crops are raised in any section of the continent than in that part of the North-West, of which Battleford is the centre." He knew people who had gone there without a dollar and in a short time had become very well off indeed, entirely through mixed farming. The whole secret of success in that country was possessed by any practical farmer."

Speaking of the fertility of the soil, he said "he knew farmers there who for five successive years had an average of over fifty bushels of oats to the acre. Last fall wheat averaged about thirty, and oats from fifty to sixty. Roots and vegetables were always a good crop. As to the beef-producing capabilities of the country, it was only necessary to say that two-year old steers, fed altogether on the native grasses, dressed eight hundred pounds right along."

There seemed to be an impression that settlers going to the Saskatchewan district would of necessity require to take their stock with them, at great expense and trouble. This was a mistake. Cattle had been raised around Battleford for fifteen years, and domesticated animals of an excellent class could be obtained at reasonable prices by new settlers coming in. Horses for farm or other purposes can be purchased right there. In fact the most extensive horse-raising establishment on the Saskatchewan is within twenty-five miles of Battleford, where animals of a most superior and suitable class are bred, and are to be obtained at a moderate cost. Thus it will be seen that people going there to settle will not have to encounter any of the inconveniences and hardships often experienced by the earlier settlers.

The country is park-like, with alternate patches of grove and

prairie. Lakes and running streams of excellent water are in abundance. The town of Battleford has the name of being one of the most beautifully situated places to be found anywhere. Lying, as it does, at the junction of two fine rivers, it would be hard to equal its attractiveness. A four-in-hand mail and passenger coach connects with the railway at Saskatoon, which (pending the arrival of the iron horse) is a satisfactory service. It is, however, confidently expected that the railway will be rapidly pushed to Battleford. The town is well provided with schools and churches. As the bulls-eye of one of the most fertile and productive sections of the continent, the future of the town is most promising.

"If you have any friends," said Mr. Macfarlane, in concluding, "who know how to farm, and with free lands in a district possessing the best advantage that nature can bestow, you can't do them a better turn than direct their attention to the North Saskatchewan and Battle River country."

The country, though a very rich one, has been closed for want of easy means of communication. The crossing at Saskatoon is now

ONLY ONE DAY FROM THE CAPITAL.

There is abundant land to choose from, the even numbered sections being the property of the Government and open to

FREE HOMESTEADING.

Numerous settlers in the Prince Albert district who have removed from other parts of the country testify to the fertility of the soil.

WM. MILLER came from Huron County, Ont., and moved to the Saskatchewan in 1873, and took up land quite close to where Prince Albert now stands. Likes the Saskatchewan country better than Ontario or Manitoba. Mr. Miller has kept a diary since he came to the country, so that his statements are not made from memory. He states that his oat crop has varied from 40 to 80 bushels per acre in different years, except 1889, when it was about 20 bushels per acre. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have all done well with him.

CHAS. MAIR, for sixteen years a resident, has farmed for ten years on quite a large scale. He has never had what could be called a failure in wheat. In 1889, the crop was light from drought, but could not be called a failure. There has always been abundance of hay, even during the dryest years, and vast quantities of the natural prairie hay goes to waste annually.

JAMES MCARTHUR, banker, Prince Albert, is interested in a large sheep ranche. He says it costs less to keep sheep over the winter than during the summer. The region is a great hay country, and hay can be put up for the winter at a cost of about \$1 per ton. Sheep can be kept through the winter at a cost of about 25 cents per head, when handled on a large scale. They are free from disease. Hay has never been scarce. The growth of the natural prairie grass is luxuriant. Water is readily obtained everywhere. Where there is not good surface or running water, it can be obtained in wells at a depth of 10 to 14 feet. Mr. McArthur also believes the country is remarkably well adapted to raising horses, and grain and root crops are phenomenally successful.

FREE GRANTS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

RAILWAY LANDS.

It is a mistake for those who have capital to be tempted by the offers of a free homestead, into going far away from a railway. To such, we would say, examine well the lands offered for sale by the Railway Company. The facilities offered for your doing this will save a great deal of expense and valuable time necessarily lost in selecting a free homestead.

The Company's lands are of every description; meadow, bush, level or rolling prairie, heavy clay lands, and light loamy soils. The individual likings of every settler can be met with both as regards quality and price.

Here will I plant my torch.

CHOOSING A LOCATION.

In cases where intending settlers have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are waiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further West, they should immediately call upon the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Winnipeg.

THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS,

Their nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the nationality of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office. *Every quarter section of the whole vast area owned by the Railway Company has been gone over by official inspectors and reported upon in detail.*

All this information is open to the intending settler. If the land of a certain section is sandy, or rocky, or marshy, or alkaline, or otherwise unsuitable for farming, he is told so; if it is good land for grazing, but poor for farming, he learns that; if it is thoroughly fertile and desirable, this will be pointed out. In short, the whole truth, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, can be learned from the maps and surveyor's notes shown in this office.

MAPS, PLANS AND FULL PARTICULARS

concerning the districts spoken of can be obtained at Winnipeg, (the capital of Manitoba,) at the office of

L. A. HAMILTON,

Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and every information and assistance will be afforded by the DISTRICT AGENTS as well as by the Station Masters of the Railway at whatever point a settler thinks of establishing himself.

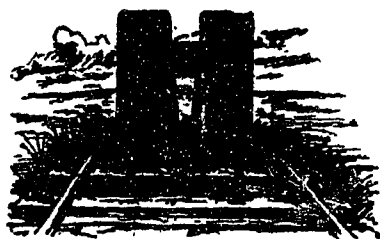
Sweet is the fruit by labour gained.

SPECIALLY FAVORABLE RATES

are given to intending settlers, and full instructions given them as to the articles necessary to be taken with them.

COLONIST CARS

are provided with all the conveniences of sleeping cars from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and other points.



HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections excepting 27 and 28 are open for homestead entry.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or, if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one near the local office to make the entry for him.

DUTY.

Under the present law, homestead duties may be performed in three ways:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years within two miles of the homestead quarter section and afterwards next prior to application for patent residing for three months in a habitable house erected upon it. Ten acres must be broken the first year after entry; 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 acres in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 20 acres the third year.

3. A settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, in the first year breaking 5 acres in the second cropping and 5 and breaking additional 10 also building a habitable house. The entry is forfeited if residence is not commenced at the expiration of two years after date of entry. Thereafter the settler must reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each year for three years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made either the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Moosomin or Qu'Appelle station.

The settler must send by post in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands by a letter of his intention, prior to making application for patent.

Intelligence Offices are situated at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle stations. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, fees of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

Allow immigrants buying reference to lands under control of the Immigration Government, lying between the western boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, should be referred to:

IMMIGRATION OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS, WINNIPEG.

